

PRESIDENT HAYES.
The people of Oregon cannot but regard the visit of this president of the United States as a notable event. Oregon is a remote state. No president has ever before visited it, and no ex-president save General Grant. When President Jefferson organized and started the expedition of Lewis and Clark on its famous journey of exploration to the great river of the west, they scarcely knew except as a half mythical name, the most sanguine dreamer could not have imagined that long before the close of the century the president of the United States would stand upon the banks and sail upon the waters of this river of Oregon, visiting here a state of the union upon the extreme western verge of the continent, a region bearing a name that nothing more than a mere geographical expression, quite as unfamiliar to the ill known and far distant western world. Ohio then was far out in the western wilderness. The contrast afforded by this glimpse backward furnishes one of the most significant illustrations that could be conceived of the great march of American destiny.

To Oregon people who he has met Mr. Hayes has always expressed great interest in our state and an earnest wish to see it. Its climate, rivers, mountains, great trees and fertile valleys have always interested him, as they have every other person who has been much of them. He was very near coming to Oregon to take up his residence many years ago. While he was still quite a young man Oregon was one of the great movements that diverted his purpose. But he has always kept to his intention to see Oregon, notwithstanding.

President Hayes will be received by our people with the respect due to an eminent citizen, and with the honorable attention which should always be shown to the chief magistrate of the republic. In his coming there is nothing of partisan or political significance. He sustains a simple and quiet way the dignity of the position he holds; and this is his characteristic in all his intercourse with the people. His sense of office, his tendency toward self, has been an honorable one to the country and to himself. He has given the country an honest administration. No abuses have scandalized any of the departments. Everything has been conducted with a quiet and dignified efficiency. Partisan rancor has been kept down. There has been no strained effort to produce strong effects. In the administration of government we have had prudence, judgment and good sense, with strict attention to business. And hence it is that the country has never had a more creditable administration.

The presidential party are likely to be with us longer than first reported. They will visit Walla Walla and make a tour of Fort Snodgrass, sailing hence for San Francisco on the 15th October. General Grant, who accompanied the president, has been invited to stay here, and will find many who, having greeted him on former occasions, will be glad to do so again.

A BUSINESS VIEW.
It is no exaggeration to say that the influence of the business classes of the country is largely and preponderantly on the republican side in this political contest. By this it is not meant that such influence is by any means wholly on that side; but simply that a majority of the business community are unwilling to see the government pass into the control of the democratic party. This is not sentimental nor "bloody shirt" politics, but purely business. The reason of this is the confidence of the business community in the financial and business grounds is not far to seek. There is no partnership in it. The simple fact is that the acts and record of the democratic party are not such as to inspire the confidence of business men in its capacity or purpose to wisely administer the national government. Every step by which the national finances have been rescued from the degradation and chaos to which they were reduced by the war has been resisted by the democratic party. Every act to restore and strengthen the national credit has been a struggle against the democratic party. That party condemned the moderate and judicious construction of the currency which was the first necessary step towards the restoration of specie payments. It sought to destroy the value of the government securities by declaring them payable only in irredeemable and depreciated paper. It resisted and jeopardized the act to strengthen the public credit by which the faith of the government was pledged to the honest payment of its bonds in real money. It fought the act for the resumption of specie payments from the hour of its introduction and passage to that of its successful execution. It has depreciated, hampered and resisted all acts for restoration of the principles of sound money, and has refused to let the irredeemable currency be the permanent currency of the country. Just now it is afflicting every where with greenbacks and inflationists, antagonizing their efforts and begging their support. Even its candidate for the presidency telegraphs his congratulations to the "flatheads" of Maine. The greenback craze is a most persistent and dangerous fallacy. It has been shown and proven by experience how full of peril it is to the country, and there should be no paltering with it. In all parts of the country there are great numbers who believe that money can be created by law, and that congress should control the currency and issue it in indefinite quantities. In many states the democratic party has committed itself to this policy, and has shown, which should have been anticipated, that it would not only destroy the public credit and the public debt, but would utterly derange and ruin private business. Herein are some of the reasons why business men dread the ascendancy of a party which contains so large an element holding theories which cannot but be regarded as subversive of all sound principles of financial economy.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.
The New York Herald of recent date gives an intelligent review of the conditions of English agriculture. It is a subject of great interest with us as it is the main element in estimating the foreign market for our surplus. The Herald finds that the English wheat crop this year, though considerably below that of 1879, is somewhat below an average. The other promise was excellent, but heavy, drenching rains in the month of July impaired the filling out of the kernel, so that, in spite of the excellent harvest weather in the latter part of the season, the crop has fallen short both in quality and quantity. The English agriculturists have barely escaped ruin by the improvement of their wheat crop over that of the last two or three years. The tenant farmers have their fixed rent to pay whether the land yields anything or not. A succession of bad harvests has brought them behind, and the improvement this year has not been sufficient to relieve them from embarrassment. It barely keeps them out of the bankruptcy with which they were threatened if the harvest of 1880 had been no better than that of 1879.

English agriculture, it is remarked, is subject to so many hard conditions that no effort of industry has to meet more discouraging

ments. In most other countries a deficient harvest raises prices, and there is a partial compensation for the shortness of the crop in the increased value of the bushel. But the English farmers are deprived of this advantage in years when the American crop is abundant. The price of wheat in England is regulated by the price in America, and it so happens this year that we shall be able to sell wheat in the English market at a rate lower than the tenant farmers can materially reduce their accumulated debts out of the improved yield of their land. The inundation of cheap American grain tends to discourage the production of grain in Great Britain. There is no safety for English agriculturists but in devoting a larger acreage to other crops and depending more and more on America for their supply of breadstuffs. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has taught them a useful lesson (if they would heed it) by showing how the value of Massachusetts farms has increased since grain growing has been dropped and the land given to other uses.

There is a natural affinity between democracy and greenbackism. In fact the democratic party for two years together accepted all the chief follies of the latter and tried to force them into the municipal policy of the country. Now that the financial state of the country has been established and settled on a sound basis in spite of democratic opposition, that party is forced to acquiesce, as it acquiesced in the destruction of slavery and the enactment of the constitutional amendments, but at the same time it continues to make overtures to the greenbackers, with sly promises to them for their support in November. Now (ten) Weaver has a great deal of sense, or he wouldn't be a greenback candidate for the presidency. But he has sense enough to know that it is not going to get any electoral votes if he permits himself to be used as a decoy for Gen. Hancock; and as there is an attempt now making all over the country to carry the greenback vote over to Hancock, Weaver has issued a proclamation branding as "infamous traitors" all who attempt to "transfer the greenback vote" to either of the old parties. His attitude is very annoying to the democrats, since the greenbackers hold the balance of power in a number of important states, where the democratic managers have fully counted on swamping the greenback vote. At the last election in Indiana, that of 1878, the greenback party threw 30,000 votes and carried several important counties. It is now maintaining a vigorous organization and making an energetic fight in that state, infinitely to the annoyance of the democratic managers, who are trying all possible means to persuade it to allow itself to be lubricated and swallowed.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican expresses the opinion that the presidential election will be decided by 30,000 votes, and perhaps a few more. For a change of 30,000 might, and probably would decide both Ohio and Indiana, and not improbably Ohio also. All these are usually close states. The success of one party or the other in different elections depends chiefly on the non-partisan and strictly independent vote, which is cast one way or the other, as the judgment of the individual voter indicates. It does not often divide evenly and so neutralizes itself. The party which gets the larger share of it on any particular occasion is almost sure to win. The journals whose expositions are usually understood as reflecting the views and intentions of this class of voters have been warring in this contest about the same preference for Garfield, which they have shown for Tilden four years ago. This is quite marked in such journals as the Nation and the Springfield Republican.

It would be tolerably easy to establish the fact by many of the democratic papers now pitching into "the rebels" and glorifying Gen. Hancock for helping to whip the nation's armies were mainly made up from the party which in 1864 denounced the war and declared it a failure; that the border democratic and southern confederate states furnished the most union soldiers; that the republican party passed all the ordinances of secession, and that the sound nationalists and true lovers of the constitution were Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee, and not Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant. History is subject to surprising reverses.

In the debate in the house the other day on the union question a member is reported as saying that the reason New England is so extensively a manufacturing country is found in its history. Perhaps two-thirds of all the manufacturing of New England is done in Massachusetts, which state twenty years ago supported us in every law and business and war. The result has been greater abundance of money and lower rates of interest. Every penny law is in the nature of an attempt to regulate business by legislative enactment, when in fact business always best regulates itself.

Gen. Weaver insists that the greenbackers are relatively as numerous in Alabama as in Maine. But in Alabama the Hancock men suppressed their votes and stuffed the ballot boxes; while in Maine the Garfield men received the Hancock vote freely and counted them fairly. This, he thinks, illustrates the difference in the ideas of political fairness and popular self-government between the two sections.

NEW TO-DAY.
GLOVES FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE KID
(Gloves as good as KING'S, 17 Third Street.)
THE GREEN LADY MENTIONED IN AD.
The Green Lady mentioned in advertisement for a dress suit is now on hand at 17 Third Street.

BOY WANTED.
A STRONG BOY TO DO THE HOUSE AND WASHING. Apply at 17 Third Street, upstairs.

20 MEN AT DISPOSED TO WORK IN ROCK
quarry. Apply at Oswego Rock, Oswego, N.Y.

WANTED ROOMS.
WITH OUTSIDE DOOR, AT SPRINGFIELD, N.Y. Apply at 17 Third Street.

HOTEL TO RENT.
AND FOR SALE. SITUATED ON THE CORNER OF 17TH AND 18TH STS. Apply at 17 Third Street.

WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION AND GOOD WILL TO ASSIST IN COOKING AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A FINE RESTAURANT. Apply at 17 Third Street.

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, 17 Third Street, New York, N.Y.

NEW TO-DAY.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
AT THE
FAIR GROUNDS,
SALEM.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.
PRESIDENT HAYES & PARTY
Will appear at the Fair Grounds, Salem, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The President will be accompanied by his family and a large retinue. The fair grounds will be thronged with people to witness the President's visit.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LOTS, SITUATED IN THE CITY OF OREGON, ARE OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE CITY OF OREGON, at public auction, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The lots are situated in the city of Oregon, and are of various sizes and shapes. The city of Oregon is desirous of disposing of these lots for the benefit of the city.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO LOLLA O'CONNOR.
Anecdotes by the Best Musical Talent in the city, at the NEW MARKET THEATER, Saturday Evening, October 2d.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
Saturday Evening, October 2d.
TICKETS FOR RESERVE SEATS, \$1.
Box office open Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at Mrs. O'Connor's Palace of Art.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
By invitation of the Republican State Central Committee.
HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL.
Will deliver the address of Oregon on the political state of the country at the following places and times:

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY SEPT. 23d, at 10 A.M.
At the Residence of Mr. J. A. Schmidt, 514 1/2 Third Street, N.E. corner of Clair.

DOG FISH OIL.
I HAVE AND CASES, FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, BY MR. W. JACKSON & CO. HANDSOME SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

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NEW TO-DAY.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.
Have on hand a complete stock of PAINTS Which they offer at lowest market rates.

WHITE LEAD.
Atlantic, Pioneer, Salem, Reynolds, Jewett and San Francisco Brands.

LITHARGE.
Any quantity.

LAMPBLACK.
All grades.

PARIS GREEN.
In quantities to suit.

ENGLISH VERMILION.
Chrome Yellow, Dutch Pink, Scotch Yellow.

YELLOW OCHRE.
Block, Hine, Green, Red and Yellow Paints, ground in Oil, 25 lb. very cheap.

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT.
Ready for use. White, Black and all shades.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

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OPENING OF THE FALL TRADE.
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

The Leading Dry Goods House,
S. LIPMAN & CO.

GRAND OPENING
GAS LIGHT EXHIBITION
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1880.

A CORROAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL.

Corner First and Washington Sts.

NEW GOODS
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

The Most Elegant Line of
Fire Woollen Goods
On the Pacific Coast.

We especially invite the attention of all
judges of fine manufactures to our
Elegant line of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Ladies' Cardigan Jacket, with or without sleeves.....from 25c to \$4.50
Children's Knit Walking Socks.....from 50c to \$1.00
Children's Knit Socks.....from 50c to \$1.00
Children's Knit Undershirts, with or without Hoods.....\$1.25 to \$3.50

New Designs in Scarfs, Fascinators, Paletots, etc.

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